FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 10, 1914

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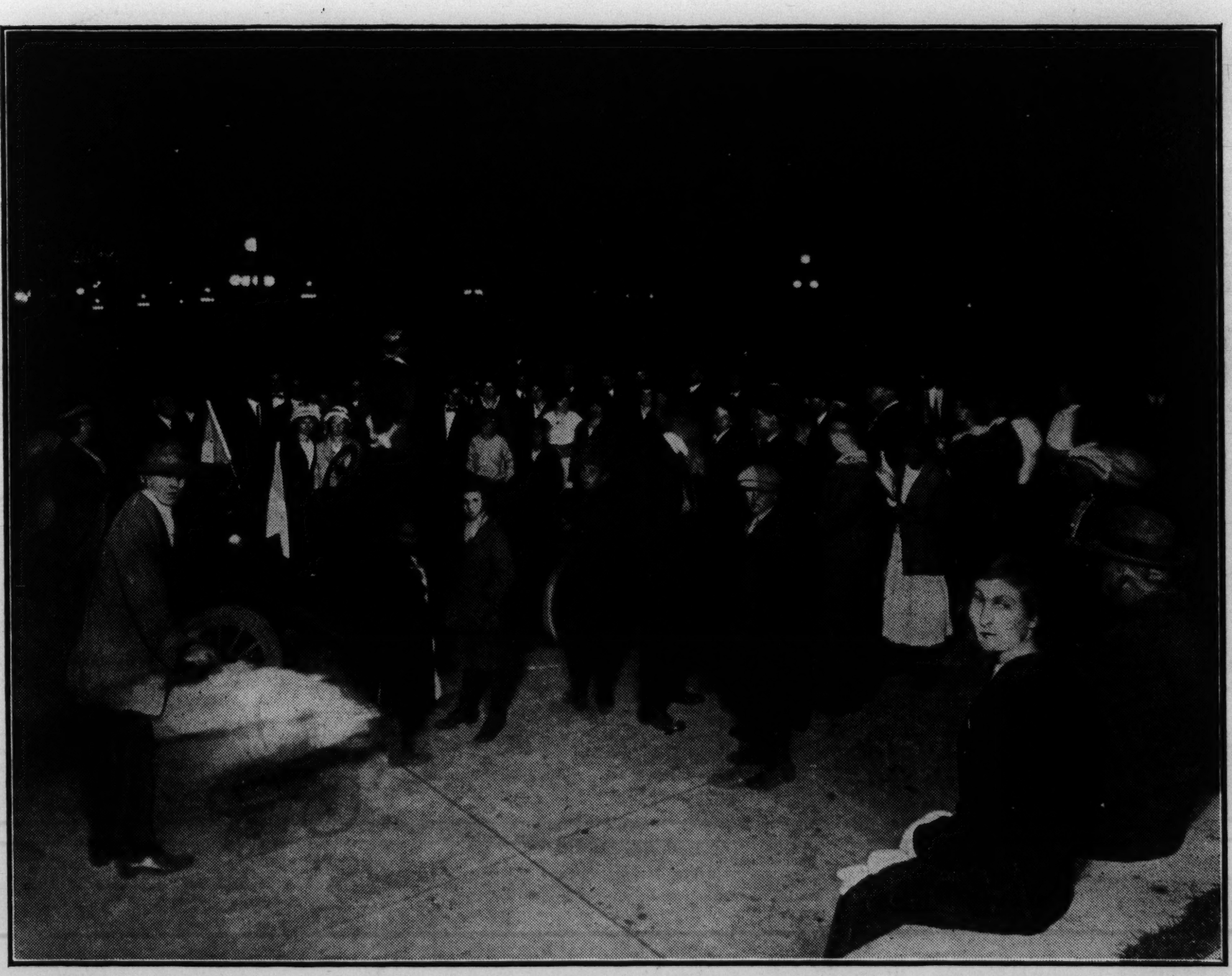

CAMPAIGNING IN KANSAS

(Congressional Union Speaker Appealing to the Voters to Refuse Their Support to the Democratic Candidates for Congress Because of the Opposition of the National Democratic Party to the Federal Suffrage Amendment)

Vol. II OCTOBER 10, 1914. No. 41

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Congress will probably adjourn next week. This will mean that the session will close without the passage of the suffrage amendment. This measure is now on the calendar of both the Senate and House and but a few moments would be required in both Houses to pass it, if the Democratic Party would give it the support of the party machinery. Mr. Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee, who has proved such a constant foe to the suffrage amendment, states that he will leave no stone unturned to prevent the adjournment of Congress until it has dealt adequately with the cotton situation of the South. We would point out to Mr. Henry that important as is the question of relieving the cotton situation, it is of less importance than the question of the political freedom of half the people of the country. Nations from time immemorial have sacrificed their most important crops in wars conducted for political liberty. In our own Civil War the freedom of the negro was placed above the cotton crop and all other crops. While we are fully aware of the importance of taking steps to remedy the present situation in the South, we hope that Mr. Henry will realize the importance of the suffrage question also and use his power in his party to secure the passage of that measure as well as one to relieve the Southern situation.

Suffragists Meet in State Conventions

THE State Suffrage Associations are planning conventions which will meet during the remainder of this month and the month of October. The West Virginia Convention will occur on October 22nd; the Illinois convention, October 29, 30, 31; the New Jersey State convention, November 6 and 7; the New York State convention, October 14 and 15; the convention of Maryland Just Government League, October 18 and 19; the convention of the Tennessee State Suffrage Association, October 27, 28, 29; the convention of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, October 16th and 17th, and the Arkansas State Suffrage Association, October 12th.

The first state convention was that held on October 5th by the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey. Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, spoke to the convention on the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment now before Congress. Much enthusiasm for federal work was expressed by the delegates, seven of whom subscribed on the spot to "The Suffragist" in order to keep in closer touch with the Federal movement, and one of the vice-presidents of the association instantly gave a check for fifty dollars to help the federal campaign.

"Buy a Bale of Cotton"

THE Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference has issued an appeal urging that "Every Suffrage League in the South should endeavor to buy a bale of cotton." The statement reads: "This is practical patriotism in a high degree, for it will not only serve to alleviate our cotton situation, but will stimulate woman suffrage in the South. The headquarters of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, 301 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, will furnish information for all equal suffrage leagues, woman's clubs, church societies and other organizations, whereby a bale of cotton may be purchased, and the raising of the money may be made possible."

The Campaign States

SUFFRAGISTS in the seven states, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nevada, Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio, where the suffrage amendment will be submitted to the voters this November, are increasing the vigor of their campaigns as election day draws near.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio Suffrage Association, writes: "Unless something unforeseen happens now we are going to win. After the demonstration of Saturday when the most conservative people said there were seven thousand in line, and the papers all said ten thousand; when most of the papers said that two hundred thousand people watched us; when there was the utmost respect shown for every division; when the papers which have either been luke warm or opposed considered the matter seriously I cannot see how we can fail to win."

Woman Wage Earners

VOLUME 4 of the Report of the 13th Census just published contains interesting figures with regard to the part women are playing in the industrial life of this country.

Mr. Gilson Gardner thus reviews the report: "Of the 71,580,270 persons in the United States who in 1910 were 10 years of age or over, 38,167,326 were reported as engaged in gainful occupations. In other words, about 38,000,000 worked for money. Of these, 30,091,564 were males and 8,075,772 were females. But the latter figure, so the document explains, does not include women who housekeep for their husbands and who do not receive wages. Married women, keeping house, are not engaged in "gainful occupatio in the meaning of the census. These figu mean that in 1910 more than 8,000,000 women girls were forced to earn their own living outside the home. And yet a very small proport of them had any voice in making the laws un which their gainful employment is regulated.

"And some of this gainful employment rat needs legal regulating. For instance, the rep shows that 1,094 women were engaged in extraction of minerals. And 405 of these w coal mine operatives, while there were sma numbers engaged in the womanly business digging out copper, gold, silver, iron, lead, and oils and gas, while 45 women were emplo as quarry operatives—no doubt digging out stone of which the pedestals (on which we told man has placed woman) are to be erec

"There are 31 women blacksmiths wielding hammer; there are 15 bricklayers; there are stationary engineers; there are 16 furnacen and 90 glass blowers. Ninety women also w in the perfumed atmosphere of fertilizer fa ries; while a total of 6,140 are laborers in iron and steel industries. Much larger numb of course, are in what are known as wom trades—dressmaking, clerical employment, so on. But there are 14,051 compositors, li typers, and typesetters, and the textile indust use 16,039 female laborers, 7,081 beamers, warp and slashers, 4,892 bobbin "boys," 5,906 card combers and lappers, 17,515 drawers, rovers twisters, 46,276 spinners, 99,434 weavers, 57, winders, reelers and spoolers, and 113,872 in ot occupations in the textile mills and factories.

"There are 117 women who make their liv by working as metal molders, founders and c ers, and three who are gunsmiths; there are oilers of machinery, and 797 women paperha ers; while the plasterers number 6, and the s yers 19.

"Of sewing machine operators in factories, figures show 231,206. There are 782 won shoe makers and cobblers not in factories; th are 1,293 upholsterers.

"The water transportation industries are r resented by 15 women boatmen, canalmen lock keepers, by 44 longshoremen and ste doers, and by 12 sailors and deckhands. R and street transportation shows 37 women h drivers, 33 women chauffeurs, 73 draymen and women hostlers and stable hands.

"The way that the male makers of laws rulers of industry have forced little boys girls of from 10 to 13 to labor in industry is a shown.

"There are, for instance, 1,808 boys and girls between 10 and 13 working in coal min One of these little girls is a "breaker han There are 19 boys under 13 years at work copper mines, 258 in iron mines; and 51 boys a 12 girls in lead and zinc mines. There are boys and 311 girls under 13 in clothing factori corset factories, glove factories, hat factorie all the long list—shows the same thing. A of course, there is a very much larger number children between 14 and 15 years. There are children under 15 reported in the fruit and ve table canning industries. It must be reme bered, also, that where there are laws prohibiti child labor, many children are falsely report to be above the legal minimum age.

"Altogether, the women suffragists could ta Director Harris' compilation and use it as a ca paign book, without the need of any further a munition at all."

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Comments of the Press

The Election Policy

INE states have given women equal suffrage. Yesterday an appeal was sent to the women of these states, asking them to cast ir votes against the Democratic candidates for ngress, claiming that the national Democratic ·ty was blocking and opposing national suf- ge in Congress.

Whom the gods wish to destroy they first ke mad." The Democrats in Congress are posing equal suffrage.—**Emporia Gazette, Kan-, Sept. 25.**

Why Suffragists Oppose Democrats

There is considerable worry among Demo- tic Congressmen from the nine states in ich women vote over the campaign just in- uted by the Congressional Union for Woman ffrage. Practically all the suffrage workers ve been mobilized and hurled into the western tes to oppose Democratic candidates for Con- ess. The Union has decided to appeal to the men voters of the United States to oppose Democratic Party as a party, because that ·ty, in control of all branches of the govern- nt, has by caucus and other action, blocked nsideration and a vote on the constitutional endment enfranchising women. Individual ngressmen who are suffragists and have been endly to the cause do not like the policy. They nk that exceptions should be made. The men know, however, that the only way to ke the party see the light is to punish it politi- ly by withholding the support of women voters m Democratic candidates.—**The Times, Bay y, Michigan.**

Opposing the Democrats

There is a big move on among members of the ngressional Union for Woman Suffrage to ac- aint voters of the stand Democratic Congress- n have taken relative to suffrage, women eakers being sent into every Congressional trict to work among the people and doing all ey can to explain the situation. * * *

The sudden interest certain Democratic can- lates have taken in the suffrage movement can sily be accounted for, but we don't think it will tch many Kansas women. They know from at source their cause has been advanced, and ere is no fooling them.—**Phillipsburg "Review- spatch," Kansas, Oct. 2.**

The Election Campaign

The Congressional Union is paying only sec- dary attention to individual records. It is con- ing its attention to suffrage, not to phossy jaw, rkmen's compensation, and other unrelated bjects. It is demanding the defeat of the states- en who belong to the party which is blocking e Federal amendment enfranchising the women, d it is aiming at the same time to show that men want this defeat and the enfranchisement their sex by appealing only to the voting men of the country to effect the desired ob- ct. * * * Upon the success or failure of the estern campaign much more depends than the ere defeat either of the suffragists or of their pponents. A new idea and practice in American litics is being experimented with, an idea ghly interesting to watch.—**The Boston Tran- ript.**

The Minority Leader and Suffrage

MUCH interest has been aroused during the past week among workers for the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the statement on suffrage issued by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives. The attitude of Mr. Mann as leader of the minority party is of interest to all advocates of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. In a letter, dated September 28th, to the president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mr. Mann declared: "While I have never taken any active part in the woman suffrage matter, I have always been in favor of the political equality of the sexes, as my mother was and my wife is also."

Mr. Mann has not failed to translate his belief in suffrage into practical action, and readers of "The Suffragist" need not be reminded of the aid which he has given on more than one occasion to the federal amendment by exposing the tactics which were being employed to obstruct its progress. For instance, in the House of Representatives, on August 11th Mr. Mann, in protesting against the action of the Rules Committee in allowing one of its members to present a rule to the House different from that adopted by the Rules Committee, pointed out that this irregular procedure was taken because the Rules Committee was "afraid to have a meeting" owing to the necessity of taking up suffrage in case such a meeting was held. Said Mr. Mann: "The committee disbands and says that it cannot be brought together because they are afraid—afraid of taking up something."

Again, on July 30th, when Mr. Raker of California, Democrat, asked consent to print in the Congressional Record the remarks of Secretary Bryan upon the right of women to vote, Mr. Mann at once called attention to the discrepancy between the actions of the Democratic majority and the sentiments which they wished to have published for use, presumably as a campaign document. Mr. Mann inquired: "I would like to ask the gentleman whether it would be agreeable to him to insert in connection with the statement of the Secretary of State the resolution or action of the Democratic caucus in this House, which the gentleman of course is familiar with? * * * The gentleman from California wants to have circulated for political purposes in his State the statement of the Secretary of State, which might lead people in California to think that the Democratic Party in the House was in favor of woman suffrage. Does not the gentleman think that, in fairness to his constituents, he ought to insert in connection with his speech the record of the Democratic caucus declining to favor woman suffrage and declaring that it was not a national issue?"

In this connection we remember, also, Mr. Mann's attitude in the matter of securing the vote for women in Alaska. On April 24, 1912, when the bill to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska was before the House of Representatives, Mr. Mann offered to amend the existing election law of Alaska by striking out the word "male" before the word "citizen," thereby enfranchising the women of Alaska. The election law as proposed under Mr. Mann's amendment read:

" 'Sec. 3. That all citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and over, who are actual and bona fide residents of Alaska, and who have been such residents continuously during the entire year immediately preceding the election, and who have been such residents continuously for 30 days next preceding the election in the precinct in which they vote, shall be qualified to vote for the election of a delegate from Alaska.' "

The amendment was lost by a vote of 41 to 41.

Mr. Mondell of Wyoming then offered an amendment, which was subsequently carried, providing, as he stated it, "that the people of Alaska shall have the power to dispose of this matter as they think fit—may grant the elective franchise to women, if they desire to do so."

Representative Mann

Mr. Mann then remarked:

"Mr. Chairman, when the section of this bill which relates to the qualifications of electors was reached I offered an amendment amending the law now on the statute books and fixing the qualifications of electors so as to strike out the word 'male,' which would have conferred the right of the elective franchise upon both men and women. That motion was lost by a tie vote on a division and by a tie vote by tellers, the last vote that could be obtained in the Committee of the Whole.

"I have heard three gentlemen of the House already apologize for not being here, two of them sent here by women's votes, or two men who hope to be returned by women's votes. * * *

"Now, if these gentlemen had been here when this provision of the bill was reached and voted for the amendment, it would have prevailed.

"I appreciate the desire of the gentlemen to apologize for their absence. I hope that in the future, if they endeavor to represent the women of their states, they will be 'on the job' when the question comes up and have no occasion for offering an apology.

"But the House, having had a tie vote, at that time declined to insert that provision in the bill directly, and I made a point of no quorum and obtained the presence of more Members of the House, and the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. Mondell) has now offered an amendment to let the legislature of Alaska give the right of franchise to women." (Cong. Record, Vol. 48, part 6, pp. 5296, 5297.)

It is to be hoped that Mr. Mann will use his position of leadership in the Republican Party to bring that party to an immediate and official endorsement of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY

THE election policy of the Congressional Union is based upon the recognition of the fact that ours is a government by party. This has aroused some controversy. The claim is made that ours is a non-partisan government and that both parties are equally responsible for what happens or does not happen in the National Congress.

We commend to those who may be worried by doubts as to the party basis of our national government the perusal of the Congressional Record during these weeks when the coming election looms large in the minds of all Congressmen. The pages of the Record are filled with speeches by members of the majority party pointing out the achievements of that party since it came into power a year and a half ago. Every task achieved by Congress during this time is credited to the majority party. Members of that party assume credit for all deeds accomplished and all deeds prevented.

There can be no question but that they consider themselves responsible for all acts of commission and omission with regard to the tariff, the currency, trust legislation, Panama tolls, self-government for the Filipinos, and so on. It is only because they find it inconvenient at the present moment to face responsibility for inaction on the suffrage measure that we are beginning to hear of a non-partisan form of government.

Never before has there been a Congress in which party government, and particularly the domination of the executive, has proceeded to a greater extreme than in the present Congress. It has been so marked as to call forth frequent protests from members of the minority party. This protest was voiced once again during the past week by Senator Townsend of Michigan on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Townsend said:

"Since March 4, 1913, Democracy has been in full charge of all branches of the Government. There has been no division of either responsibility or power with any other party. There has been no division of responsibility or power in the Democratic Party. Indeed, it is impossible for a man to divide with himself, and Mr. Wilson has been President and Congress. Some Democratic Senators have at times declared their independence, but when the President has heard of their acts of insubordination he has sent for them, and, with a few rare exceptions, he got them. The fires of rebellion have been quenched and the erstwhile independent has become as submissive as the slave broken by the master's rod. Almost immediately the President assumed not only party leadership, as it was his right and duty to do, but he became the unquestioned, undisputed master of the majority in Congress. The majority in House and Senate surrendered their constitutional right to originate and enact legislation and became the obedient servants not of the people but of the President. The secret caucus, condemned by author and candidate Wilson, has been the forum where laws have been made.

"The public has not known, the minority has not known, what arguments were made, what discussions occurred, what considerations were potential in the framing of those laws. Many times after the caucus bills had reached the Senate and were there subjected to criticism by the minority, and suggested amendments looking to the elimination of glaring errors had been made by Republicans, those amendments would not be adopted until the Democratic caucus had first considered them. 'Cannonism,' which was but the product of the House rules under which Republican and Democratic majorities had controlled the House of Representatives for years, was eliminated by a Republican House when it made it possible to consider bills without the consent of the Speaker and took from him the right to appoint the standing committees. The 'kitchen cabinet' system of Speakers Crisp, Reed, and Cannon, composed, however, of Members of the House, has been abolished, in a measure, and its place is now taken by the President, who conveys his orders to the leader of the House majority and to some trusty in the Senate. The Rule Committee under Republican administration sometimes brought in rules for forcing bills through with limited debate, but those rules were seldom forced by caucus demand. In the open House their necessity and wisdom was determined. During the eight years that I was a Member of the House there were fewer by one-half of these so-called 'gag' rules than have been passed in the three years that the Democrats have controlled the lower branch of Congress. Under Speaker Cannon the rules were adopted to carry out the will of the House majority. Under Speaker Clark they have been adopted to carry out the will of the Executive. Instead of abolishing machine rule, as promised in its platform, the Democratic Party installed a political machine which has supplanted individual initiative and congressional independence * * * Under predetermined Executive legislation what a farce is made of this right to override a presidential veto. The President will not veto his own action. * * *

"The press, the showman, the Chautauqua lecturer, aye, many times the Congressmen themselves, have come to hold up to public scorn the legislative branch of our Government, without which the Republic could not endure. The questions asked are not what will Congress do about the tariff, about canal tolls, about the currency or the trusts, or any other great matter, but, rather what does the President want? What measures will he insist upon becoming laws? What is his legislative program? When will he permit Congress to adjourn? It is believed to-day that whatever legislation the President wants he can obtain from Congress through secret Democratic caucus coercion. It has no legislative program of its own. He does have one of his own."—(Congressional Record, Oct. 8th, 1914.)

Congressional Election Campaign

Bound for the West

TWO additional campaigners left Washington on Sunday, October 4th.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed started for Idaho, where she opened headquarters at Boise City on October 8th to conduct the campaign in that state against the Democratic candidates for Congress. Mrs. Weed is a graduate of Vassar College, holding a bachelor's and a master's degree

Miss JOSEPHINE CASEY

from that institution. She is also a graduate of the Montana School of Mines. Mrs. Weed is well known for her municipal and civic work. She was chairman of the Publicity Committee in the movement which secured fire escapes in the public schools of Connecticut, and is at present chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Norwalk, Conn., Equal Franchise League. Through her prominent position in the woman's club movement she hopes to be able to make a strong appeal to the women in the State of Idaho. She has been vice-president general of the D. A. R. and also state vice-regent of Montana, and regent of Norwalk, Conn., Chapters of the D. A. R. Mrs. Weed is an experienced speaker and will undoubtedly achieve considerable results in the Idaho campaign.

Miss Josephine Casey, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., but who has lived principally in Chicago and New York, left Washington on the same train, bound for Arizona to reinforce the campaign in that state against Senator Smith and Representative Hayden, who are running for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Miss Casey, who is one of the most powerful speakers in the labor movement in this country, will spend her time in Arizona in speaking from one end of the state to the other, making her appeal principally to the laboring part of the population.

Miss Casey, while working as a ticket agent on the Elevated Railroad in Chicago, helped to organize the girl employees of that road and had their wages brought to the same standard as that of the men. She was, for four years, organizer for the Garment Workers' Union in New York, and had charge of the famous shirt waist strike in that city. She has also taken a prominent part in the suffrage movement, having organized the Trade Union girls in Chicago into a suffrage league. She is at present an organizer for the Women's Political Union of New York.

When Miss Casey was asked to go into the Western campaign with the Congressional Union she replied that she wished to help but that her family were dependent upon the money that she sent them out of her small earnings and that if she gave up remunerative work even for the few weeks of the campaign it would mean that her family would have to borrow in order to make both ends meet. Her fellow suffrage workers in Syracuse, where she has been living the last few months, on hearing this, instantly clubbed together and pledged to give enough money to make up the amount which Miss Casey was sending to her family each month, thus enabling her to take part in the election work. It is through such splendid co-operation as this on the part of suffrage workers in every state of the country that the Congressional Union has been able to cover with its speakers and literature all of the nine states where women vote—a task which at the time it was undertaken seemed almost impossible of fulfillment.

Headquarters have been opened this week in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Miss Elsie Lancaster, who has been assisting Mrs. Gertrude Hunter in the Wyoming campaign. With the opening of the Salt Lake City headquarters, the work in each of the nine suffrage states is established on a firm foundation. Each state where women vote is now equipped with a flourishing headquarters and is under the direction of experienced organizers with able assistants. The Union has concentrated its strength in the states where the Democratic Party is strongest and where the greatest effort will be needed in order to secure the defeat of their candidates or at least the diminution of their plurality.

News from the Field

Oregon

THE work is proceeding at a whirlwind pace in Oregon, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs and Miss Virginia Arnold.

"The Oregonian" of Portland, Oregon, September 29th, says: "Three women living on Roosevelt street registered in a body at the Courthouse yesterday and said they gave their affiliation as Republican because of the things Mrs. Jessie Stubbs has said about the Democrats."

Mrs. Stubbs writes:

"The Oregon Headquarters have been opened exactly one week today. During this period an unusual amount of publicity has been given the opening of the campaign and much careful and detailed organization work accomplished. The three beautiful rooms in the handsome new Pittock Block are the center of life and color. The offices are on one of the busiest corners of the city. The colors of the Union are flying from the windows just above the sidewalk, while two big signs which show from both directions proclaim the meaning of the flag. Inside the amendment banner is hanging in the reception room and the Suffragist is on sale. The two sunny rooms which open on either side of the entrance are used for a private office and a lecture hall respectively. A black board which has

Mrs. HELENA HILL WEED

been loaned for the campaign and fifty chairs rented for a small sum complete the furnishings of the lecture room. Here we give afternoon and evening chalk talks, explaining the organization of Congress and the consequent control of the dominant party. The first meeting will take place on Wednesday at which time we will talk to business women especially.

"During the past week I have met the campaign managers of every party, and have gone over the plan of the Union's campaign against the Democratic party. All except the Democrats are agreed upon its political wisdom.

"On Tuesday evening, September 23rd, I spoke in the Public Library, explaining our mission in Oregon. Mr. Arthur I. Moulton, Progressive candidate for Congress from the Third District, presided, and made a very clever introductory speech. Many questions were asked by Democratic women which brought out a spirited defense on the part of several of those present. One Democratic woman maintained that it would be 'a most ungrateful position on the part of Oregon women to vote against Chamberlain, who had always been a friend of Suffrage,' whereupon a distinguished looking woman arose and said: 'Oh, no. It would merely be a case of not loving Chamberlain less, but of loving Suffrage more.'

"The general run of women have not made any party affiliations as yet. There is a large body of women who have never registered and never formed any set opinion. These are the ones to

whom we can appeal with great chance of success. There are about 150,000 women of voting age in the state, but up to date only 78,000 have registered. This is no doubt due to the fact that there has never been any big issue before them since they got the Suffrage in the November election of 1912. Every effort is now being made to get out the indifferent voters before October 18th, when the books close. Many business women have come into the headquarters and this appeal of their Eastern sisters to stand by them stirs their wide awake imaginations. That we will be a big factor in the defeat of the Democratic candidates is conceded by all. So anxious is the opposition paper over the situation, that it is running almost daily editorials or interviews with Democratic women (who were good Suffragists) in the hope of stirring up sympathy for their candidate, Senator Chamberlain.

"I spoke before the sheet metal workers' union last night, and expect to address every union before the campaign is over. There are only two women's unions here; the garment workers and the waitresses. We intend to make a personal canvass of the stores and meet the clerks personally and to get into all the factories, as far as possible, where women are employed, and urge these western women voters to stand by the working women of the East. Tonight we have our first open air meeting, speaking from the automobile of Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen, who was the chairman of the press during the Oregon campaign. Miss Arnold, coming as she does from North Carolina, will speak from the standpoint of a Southern woman who hails from a long line of Democrats but who puts the emancipation of woman before all persons and parties.

"We will attend the 'Full Dinner Pail' luncheon which the Republican women are giving tomorrow, and have been asked to speak. Monday night the College Equal Suffrage League is having a reception in our honor at the Multnomot Hotel. Tuesday I speak before the Woman's Political Science Club.

"Mrs. Garriot, who joined the Union, is the woman most prominently identified with the laws in connection with legislation for laboring women. She is a Texan by birth and knows the Southern attitude of mind toward the whole question of suffrage, thoroughly. She is working up some meetings for us among the wage earning women.

"I am arranging a tour out of the city into several of the bigger towns."

Miss Arnold, immediately after her arrival, wrote. "Today I had an interview with ten superintendents of schools who gave me the names of the Presidents of Educational Societies. By speaking to these societies, I hope to reach every teacher in the state. We had a most interesting meeting tonight. In the midst of it all, one clear headed woman rose and summed up the situation when she said, with a wave of her hand, 'Never will we have a greater opportunity to accomplish good with our ballot. Let us forget Party and vote on the suffrage issue.'

"I always speak from the standpoint of a Southerner who, for the sake of principle, is sacrificing all her Democratic traditions. At the labor temple I talked to several men of influence and have got in touch now with many labor organizations. Our campaign of meetings is now in full swing."

Colorado

MISS RUTH NOYES, who, with Miss Doris Stevens, is directing the Colorado campaign, writes: "The posters are wonderful. We have one pasted in our window. It attracts a great deal of attention. In the other window, we have pasted a picture of the May ninth Demonstration in Washington, and you would be surprised to see the hundreds of people that stop daily to scrutinize this group. I can't look at it without a feeling of inspiration and pleasure, and just think, this is only a small part of the feeling that we will have when we put through our amendment. It is a great joy and privilege to be in the field."

Miss Stevens writes: "I will address my first large meeting Sunday night at Colorado Springs. Through the enterprise of Dr. Caroline Spencer and Mrs. Bertha Fowler, I have been asked to address the People's Forum. Colorado Springs is planning for some further meetings, which we will take care of later.

"I have been asked to speak Monday night at the first big state Republican rally in Denver, which will be held at the big auditorium here.

"Among important people who have joined the Union this week is Mrs. Charles B. Timberlake, of Sterling, Colorado. She is a strong Democrat, although the wife of the Republican candidate for Congress from the third district of Colorado. Mrs. Timberlake has asked me to be her guest while in Sterling. Among other important women who have joined are Mrs. Margaret D. Conway, the city amusement inspector of Denver, and Mrs. Margaret Kessler, a Southern woman, long prominent for her social and philanthropic work in Colorado. She is at present a state committee-woman in the Progressive Party, and is giving us very able help.

"Monday morning I was to have spoken before the Board of Denver Service League, one of the most influential organizations in this city. Instead of having me speak to the members of the Board, however, they voted to give us a meeting before their entire league on October 20th.

"Monday night Miss Josephine Roche gave a very delightful dinner party to which Miss Noyes and I were invited to meet Judge Ben Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. Costigan (Mrs. Costigan is President of the Denver Woman's Club) and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Lee (Mr. Lee is Progressive candidate for Congress from the Denver district.) We had a most delightful time; keen interest was expressed by all in our present battle against the Democratic party so strongly entrenched in the state.

"Tuesday I was invited to speak before the Belva Circle of the Woman's Republic, at their annual luncheon at the Albany hotel. Women of all political faiths were present. They were very willing to hear of the record of the present party in power, and to listen to the appeal from the unenfranchised women, for whom they confessed they had not always felt responsibility. Many new members joined the Union.

"Friday night at headquarters Miss Hattie E. Richardson, President of the Denver grade teachers, together with a group of eight representative teachers, came to confer with us as to our plans, and the possibility of bringing the work of the Congressional Union to the attention of their organized colleagues at the first opportunity. They were a fine group of women, and joined the Union with enthusiasm.

"Today (October 3rd) Miss Noyes and I were the invited guests of Mrs. Edward Costigan, at the first meeting of the Denver Woman's Club. We were extended the courtesies of the club for the next two weeks.

"On my tour into the state this coming week I shall speak at Greeley before the state Federation of Woman's Clubs, where representative women from all over the state will be assembled.

"It is interesting to know that one well informed woman of Denver said today that she knew of nothing that had ever stirred up so much anxiety and discussion in the political world, as had the Congressional Union's present invasion. We are never introduced to people but that they say immediately, 'Oh, Miss Stevens? Miss Noyes- oh yes, are these the ladies who have come to defeat the Democratic Party?' We certainly have been properly labeled in the public mind."

Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER

Wyoming

MRS. GERTRUDE S. HUNTER, in charge of the work in Wyoming, telegraphed this week from Cheyenne:

"Fine headquarters opened. Expenses donated. Splendid co-operation."

Miss Elsie Lancaster writes: "We opened headquarters at 1618 Capitol Avenue, in the center of town. I called upon the wife of Judge Beard and found her ready to do what she could. She has joined the Union and subscribed to the Suffragist.

"We have opened temporary headquarters at Lamarie in addition to those at Cheyenne. I am speaking before the Federation of Women's Clubs and have arranged a large number of other meetings, principally before women's organizations."

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Washington

THE Daily Ledger, Tacoma, Washington, of September 29th, gives a long account of the Congressional Union campaign. It begins: "'I am here with hands outstretched, begging the enfranchised women of the Western states to aid us voteless Eastern women in our struggle for the ballot. You women with a voice in the government, you are the only strength we have. We implore you to remain non-partisan until all the women of the country are enfranchised. I am here only to ask you to work first of all for suffrage.'

"So said Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, of Detroit, a representative of the National Congressional Union, a non-partisan suffrage organization, who has come to Washington State to work in opposition to the Democratic candidates for Congress as a punitive measure because the National Democratic Party has refused all aid in bringing about national legislation for woman suffrage.

"Miss Whittemore was met on her arrival yesterday morning by a group of prominent suffrage workers associated with the National Council of Women voters, and was escorted by them to the council rooms in the Perkins Building. Prominent women from all political parties assembled in the rooms to meet Miss Whittemore and give her a cordial greeting.

"Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, National President of the Council of Women Voters, presided and in introducing the speaker, said:

"'Miss Whittemore has come to present her case—not our case. We already have the ballot. We have invited women from all political parties here to listen to her. As women we give her a most cordial greeting, for she is an earnest and consecrated worker for woman suffrage. Our organization, the National Council of Women Voters, is non-partisan, and as such it would be impossible to take any part in her work.'

"'It is a great mistake to believe we have come to try to tell women how to vote.' said Miss Whittemore. 'We have only come to ask your help in gaining the ballot for ourselves. I do not wish in any way to interfere in local politics. It is only in the national issue that I am interested.

"'The Democratic Party has not given the suffrage movement any help. It refused action in the House and held the issue back in the rules committee as long as possible. Our purpose in working against the election of Democratic Congressmen is simply to work against the party that will not help us.'

"Following the adjournment of the formal meeting, a lively argument arose between several Democratic women present and the speaker. Though not altogther coinciding with the Eastern emissary in her plans, the women listened to her with a great deal of interest.

"Miss Whittemore plans to hold a public meeting in Tacoma next week that will be open to men and women of all parties. At that time she will place before them her arguments. She is intensely earnest and an eloquent speaker and is giving her entire time to her work for woman suffrage.

"Following the meeting in the National Council rooms, Miss Whittemore was entertained by the National Council at a luncheon at Rhodes Bros.' tea room. In attendance were Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, Mrs. J. Q. Mason, Mrs. T. H. Phillips, Mrs. Etta B. Cummings, Mrs. Roger E. Chase, Miss Esther Allstrum, Miss Zilfa Phillips, Mrs. George Cleveland and Miss Whittemore. Following the luncheon Miss Allstrum entertained the luncheon party with a motor trip about the city."

Miss Anna McCue, who, with Miss Margaret Whittemore, is managing the Washington campaign, writes:

"You will undoubtedly see by the newspaper that the fight is on. All the Democratic candidates seem to be running on President Wilson's record. You will see by the papers that we attended a Democratic luncheon.

"We had our first meeting in headquarters and had almost concluded it when four irate Democratic women burst into the room. One of them refused to sit down, but interrupted Miss Whittemore to make a glowing speech about the Democratic party having done more for Suffrage than any other party, and how she endorsed Mr. Wilson's stand—that it was a matter for the state to decide. I answered her speech with a calmness which is unusual with me. This was the first real opposition we have met.

"The representative of the Associated Press said he thought it was wonderful for us to get the publicity we had done, and added that we have the Democrats worried.

"All the political factions here have meetings or luncheons, as they call them, during the week at some cafeteria; we have set Tuesday aside as our day at the Bon Marche.

"I went over to Tacoma yesterday at the invitation of the Progressives, and spoke at both afternoon and evening meetings. They have engaged the Y. W. C. A. for a meeting for next Thursday night, when they hope to get the whole town out. I have also been invited to speak at a club meeting there on Monday afternoon.

"Among the distinguished members who have joined during the week are Dr. Vena Jolidon-Croake, of Tacoma, one of two women members of the State Legislature of Washington; Mrs. John J. D. Allen, wife of ex-Senator Allen, of Washington; Dr. Ella Stone, one of the most prominent Progressive women, and Mrs. W. A. Burleigh, a leading Republican.

"We have every reason to feel encouraged. We have been invited to address quite a number of meetings during the next week. The outlook is very bright and we have great hopes of accomplishing our purpose. We are trying our best, and I am sure we will succeed. We have sent our press notices and pictures through the state, and hope to get feature stories."

California

MISS LUCY BURNS, in charge of the Congressional Union election work in California, writes of signal success in that state, and of ready co-operation on the part of the local women. Miss Burns and Miss Rose Winslow, who is assisting her, have addressed a number of women's organizations during the week and have started a suffrage campaign committee to assist in the election activities. Among those who have joined the campaign committee are Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, President of the State Suffrage Association of California; Mrs. Austin Sperry, President of the Susan B. Anthony League; Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, formerly Vice-President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Gail Laughlin. On October first Miss Rose Winslow went to Los Angeles to initiate the work there and to form in that place a local committee for the election campaign.

Arizona

THE Arizona campaign has already borne fruit. On September 28 Senator Smith and Representative Hayden, the two Democratic candidates who are running for Congress from Arizona sent the following telegram to Mrs. Frances Munds, candiate for State Senator, on the Democratic ticket: "Our record in Congress shows that we are for national woman suffrage. If you think best, offer as plank in state platform the following: 'We pledge our candidates for United States Senator and Representative in Congress to vote at all times for national woman suffrage.'"

The platform which was adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee read: "We unqualifiedly endorse the principles and practice of woman's suffrage and pledge our candidates for United States Senator and Representative in Congress to vote at all times in favor of national woman suffrage."

This unequivocal declaration "in favor of national woman suffrage" is of interest in view of the unsatisfactory attitude on this subject of both candidates during the past session of Congress. Senator Smith, as we have heretofore stated, was absent when the vote was taken. Both he and representative Hayden have supported their party in its unfriendly attitude toward the suffrage amendment.

Evidence of the effectiveness of the election work in Arizona is furnished by the stir which the campaign has already made in the press of the state. The "Arizona Republican" takes up the matter humorously under the heading, "The Position of Hon. Marcus A. Smith, which calls for the exercise of more than Ordinary Fortitude." Says the Republican:

"I dunno," sez my Paw, "whether the Onnerble Markuss A. Smith is skeered of ladies or not, but if he's got th' curridge to come back here this fall and Partissipate in th' Campaign an' take th' medisin 'at's gettin' mixt up fer him, a brave soljer has been sp'ilt in th' making of a ruther indiffrunt Senator. If I was Mister Smith an' had my choice between comin' back to Arizony in th' heet of a political campaign to face what he's got to face, an' goin' to Yurrup to make a charge single handed an' alone on a battery of German guns, you'd see me a hurryin' acrost th' Atlantic fer feer that Peece would git declared before I got there.

"I know what it is to meet wun woman which thinks 'at she's got a greevance. Wot must it be to meet a hole state full of 'em, not to say nothin' of aleyen forces from th' outside?

"Mister Smith ain't paved his way none to peece terms with th' infirated wimmen of Arizony by his perliminary remarks, in which he sez: 'I wasn't always fer femail sufferidge, but we got to live and lern if we're goin' to make any progrous in pollytix or even hold our own. The

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reason I was against femail sufferidge wasn't because I didn't believe 'at wimmin wasn't as intelligent as th' lower types of men, but because they was sitooated so's 'at they cuddent avail theirselfs with regard to th' toppix of th' day. They cuddent go into th' Saloons an' heer these here public questions discust, an' they cuddent set around on sope boxes and wittle pine stix while th' destinies of th' Nashun was bein' settled. They ain't more'n wun woman in 1,000 'at can wittle intelligently nohow."

Miss Jane Pincus, who is directing the Arizona activity, writes: "I feel quite permanently settled in our headquarters, flags are up in plain view, etc. We have created much excitement among the political parties. Politicians of all kinds and degrees, with the exception of Democrats, come into headquarters. The men show a keen enough interest—every politician in the state wants our help."

Kansas

MISS LOLA C. TRAX, who, with Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, is conducting the Kansas campaign, writes:

"On Monday I left Kansas City, Kansas, for Beloit, in the Sixth Congressional District, where Mr. Neeley and Mr. Connelly are the Democratic candidates for the Senate and House. I found Beloit in preparation for a Republican rally at the Garden Theater, Tuesday evening. They readily gave me permission to speak, prior to their own meeting which began at 8 o'clock. In addition to this I made speeches at Jewell City, Randall, Mankato, Lebanon, Smith Center, Phillipsburg, and Osborne. At Lebanon I held one of the best meetings of the week. It was at the Opera House which had been donated. For one half hour they plied questions, and then surrounded me and bought papers.

"The meeting at Lebanon was especially well advertised. The moving picture shows had run an advertising slide; the Wednesday prayer meeting had announced my coming, and the public schools had also made announcements to their pupils. The Ladies' Aid Society invited me to speak in the afternoon, while they were quilting; and thus another anti-suffrage argument was shattered; for quilting and politics went hand in hand.

"At Phillipsburg the meeting was on the Court House green. It is fifty-seven miles from Phillipsburg to Osborne, and the trip has to be made by freight. I was on the road from six-thirty o'clock in the morning until three P. M. About a dozen passengers were in the caboose on the freight, and we held a meeting and discussion which lasted about forty-five minutes. Upon reaching Osborne at three o'clock I found about one hundred people assembled for an auction sale in the middle of the street. Cots, tables and chairs were to he offered at sacrifice prices. The temptation to hold a meeting overcame fatigue. I jumped into an automobile nearby and had a most interested crowd until the auctioneer came. I had been unable to secure the town hall because a troupe of players were making a one-night stand in the town. The meeting at night was also in the open air.

"I have reached through my meetings this week, about thirteen hundred people. I find the majority of them very sympathetic and all of them declare 'It puts the question in a new light.' I sold over fifty copies of The Suffragist this week. Everyone seems very willing to help and people who have automobiles are ready to lend them. There are ninty-three weekly papers in the district; and fully eighty of them are running our bulletin. In passing through the towns I find the editors eager to give us space.

"Tonight I spoke at a preliminary meeting at Randall previous to a Republican mass meeting."

Mrs. Latimer writes:

"We are planning a big meeting for October 12th. It is during the state suffrage convention and we will be able to get the use of the Carnegie Library. I have arranged meetings to be held at noon at the different packing houses. Friday evening we have open-air meetings. On Saturday evening we speak at Lawrence, Kansas. There are several members of the Union there, so I will try to get their assistance.

"The colored people have asked for meetings and one woman, a Miss Jones, is working among the people in her district. She is a wonderful speaker and a leader in her set. This is a vote that the Democrats work hard to get.

"We have had a "voiceless speech"—a set of signs—made, giving the record of the Democratic Party, which we will place at different locations. Volunteers have offered to assist with these. They tell me the idea is new here and it will keep the subject constantly before the public. Every evening at five-thirty I will use them at the Public Square.

"Thursday of this week we hold a reception here at headquarters. Eight women have agreed to serve on the Reception Committee. These eight women represent the Good Government League, W. C. T. U., Republican Club, Progressive Club, Democratic Club, Prohibition Party and Socialist Party.

"The Friday evening meeting proved to be a very interesting one. At a little town called Welborn they donated the hall and it was filled with those anxious to hear. Afterwards cider and apples were served. Many papers were sold, and as far as I could learn, everyone said they surely would withhold their vote from the Democratic Party.

"The interest throughout Kansas is wonderful. We are sure that the majority of the women here will refuse to cast their vote for Democratic candidates for Congress as the feeling is strong for national woman suffrage and in the minds of Kansas men and women it comes first."

The Advisory Council

MRS EDWARD PORRITT, Press Chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and well known as a speaker and writer in the suffrage movement, has this week joined the Advisory Council of the Union. She writes: "I only wish I could give you something very much more substantial and powerful than my name; for as you know I am thoroughly in sumpathy with your campaign."

Enthusiastic support of the election work continues to come from the members of the Advisory Council. One member who is herself a voter writes: "I am convinced that tremendous good will come out of this effort, both in the East and in the West, this **mutual understanding.** And it is loudly advertising the weak point in the Democratic platform. The political effect will never be unanimously agreed upon, but always subject for debate, some declaring you did no harm to the Democrats but great harm to the womans' cause. But the deep inner effect will be that the party leaders in secret conference will decide to come out for suffrage **much** sooner because of the trouble you have made them, and because of the complaints they get from suffrage states. But they will give out statements that they had intended **all along** to come out, and in fact would have done it sooner, but for your annoying them so, and that **they have not done it to please you, but because they always believed in it!**"

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